

WAGE CUTS, RELIEF CUTS, FORCED LABOR, CUTS OF VETERANS' COMPENSATION, HIGHER COST OF LIVING, SALES TAX—THIS IS ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL;
'DEMONSTRATE ON MAY FIRST AGAINST ROOSEVELT'S HUNGER DRIVE!'

Socialist Workers! On May 1st Let Us Demonstrate Our Proletarian Solidarity!

How revealing have been the recent actions of the New York Executive Committee of the Socialist Party!

Here before the eyes of the working class of America stands the Socialist Party in open alliance with the capitalist class. On May Day, the day which belongs to the workers of the world as the symbol of their struggles against capitalist exploitation—on May Day, the workers' international day of struggle, made rich by the memories of more than half a century of international demonstrations of working-class solidarity—on this day the Socialist Party stands side by side with the police arrayed against the united front of the workers.

The New York Socialist Party leaders were invited by the United May Day Committee to join with all workers for a historic May Day demonstration.

Who is this Committee? Is it a Communist Committee? This committee is composed of official representatives from the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, from the I.W.W., from the Trade Union Unity Council, from the Unemployed Councils of New York. It is a genuine united front committee.

This committee made certain proposals to the leaders of the Socialist Party. What is there in these demands that caused the Socialist leaders to spurn them contemptuously? Here are the demands of the United Front Committee, which the Socialist leaders would not accept:

Unit against Roosevelt's hunger and war program.

Unit in a fight for Federal Social Insurance and for immediate adequate cash relief.

Unit to demand higher wages and more relief to meet rising prices.

Unit to force the immediate safe release of the nine Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney, Warren K. Billings and all other class war prisoners.

Unit against Hitler's fascist terror against the revolutionary German masses and the Jewish people.

Unit for struggle against imperialist wars and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

How did the Socialist leaders react to this invitation from the United Front Committee? They rejected these proposals. Instead, Julius Gerber, Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party, wrote to the Tammany Police Commissioner as follows:

"I request you to comply with our request and not allow the Communists to come through Union Square in order to avoid trouble."

The Socialist leaders thus called upon the Tammany police to keep from Union Square those workers who would come to Union Square to demonstrate on May Day in response to the call of the United Front May Day Committee!

Particularly, they ask the Tammany police to keep the Communist Party from Union Square. In this demand they find themselves in strange company. Who is it that singles out the Communist Party for special attack? It is the Tammany police. It is the Department of Justice. It is the cockroaches of the Pennsylvania State Police. It is the venomous red-baiters of the National Security League and the Army and Navy clubs. In short, it is the capitalist class, which knows that in striking at the Communist Party, it is striking at the true revolutionary leader of the working class, at the Party that leads the working masses in their every-day struggles against hunger and misery.

It is in this company that the leaders of the Socialist Party, find themselves when they concentrate their hatred against the Communist Party.

What did Gerber say to the Tammany Police Commissioner? With ingratiating servility, he writes:

"As you know, I do not want any friction and trouble and I am always ready to cooperate with the department. I want to congratulate you on your appointment to the head of the department, and wish you success."

This is how Gerber, the Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party, a Party which pretends to base itself upon the revolutionary teachings of Marx and Engels, which pretends to continue the fighting tradition of Debs, talks to a notorious Tammany police agent!

Who is Bolan? Bolan was chief of the police forces which under the infamous Grover Whalen mercilessly clubbed working men and women at the March 6th demonstration in 1930. Bolan personally directed the police cossacks who on that day clubbed and arrested Imanuel Amter, Wm. Z. Foster and Robert Minor. For his efficient direction of this capitalist brutality, for which hundreds of workers paid with bleeding heads, Bolan is now rewarded with the office of Police Commissioner.

And all that the Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party can do on May Day is to rush his personal congratulations to the new police commissioner and proffer him his good wishes for success!

What does it mean to be a "successful" police commissioner? The workers of New York who have felt the clubs of the Tammany police when they resisted the eviction of their families into the street, the workers of New York who have been clubbed by the Tammany police on the picket line, the workers of New York who have seen the Tammany police in action at the doors of the Tammany relief bureau—the workers of New York know the answer. To be a "successful" police commissioner is to be an efficient guardian of the profits and property of the capitalist class. Workers know that the police are the armed fist of the bosses.

"We congratulate you and wish you success," writes the Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party to a capitalist police chief.

And before this Tammany police chief, see how the Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party curries favor. "We have always co-operated with the police and have not attacked them."

"We have always co-operated with the police!" This is a boast which the workers of America will not soon forget. Let these words be remembered. Here the leaders of the Socialist Party shamelessly proclaim their collaboration with the armed forces of the capitalist dictatorship.

Gerber is not alone in his adulation of the police, and the capitalist rulers. Was it not only a few weeks ago that Norman Thomas and Morris Hillquit presented themselves at the White House to offer their congratulations to President Roosevelt, on his prompt action in averting financial crisis, and a disastrous increase of unemployment?

But the most dastardly action of the socialist leaders comes to light in their desperate insistence that the Square be cleared of all socialist workers before the demonstration of the United Front Committee be permitted to begin. The socialist leaders openly ask the assistance of the Tammany police in keeping the socialist workers apart from the workers of the United Front Committee. Gerber calls upon the Tammany police to break the unity of the workers!

And in doing this, Gerber calls upon the Tammany police for intervention in the "dispute" between the socialist leaders and the United Front Committee. He says, "the police are the ones who should control the streets of this city."

This utterance is sinister in its provocation. It was exactly with these words that the Socialist-Berlin police chief, Zoergel, ordered the Berlin police to fire upon the assembled German workers on the bloody May Day of 1929, murdering 29 workers in cold blood.

Gerber calls upon the Tammany police to act as the arbiter in this "dispute". How are the Tammany police accustomed to settle disputes among workers? With injunctions, with clubs, with brutality, with third-degree torture. Gerber goes to the capitalist enemies of the workers for protection and advice. He looks to the police as the beneficent arbiter of working class questions.

Of all this, the Jewish Daily Forward, leading socialist paper, is "proud". Gerber's letter, it says, "is of such a nature that every class-conscious worker can sign it with pride."

Socialist workers! You who know what capitalist exploitation is. You whose wives and children are suffering from hunger and lack of proper care. You who sweat in capitalist factories to make profits for the bosses. You who have felt the clubs and fists of the Tammany police. We call upon you to repudiate this rotten slander.

We know that you are not proud to sign such a letter as Gerber's. We know that you are not eager to congratulate the Tammany police chief upon his appointment, nor that you wish him success.

Socialist workers! We extend to you our hands in proletarian solidarity. We wish to unite with you, our comrades in the struggle against capitalism, on May Day, the day when we pledge ourselves to go forward to greater struggles against capitalist misery.

PROLETARIAN COMRADES! SOCIALIST FELLOW-WORKERS! WE INVITE YOU TO REMAIN AT THE SQUARE AND DEMONSTRATE JOINTLY WITH US.

WE BELONG TOGETHER—ONE UNITED WORKING CLASS ARMY FOR A UNITED MAY DAY WORKING-CLASS FRONT!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

Vol. X, No. 102

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1933

SPECIAL SUNDAY MAY FIRST
EDITION OF THE DAILY
WORKER!

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

SOCIALIST PARTY NAT'L SECRETARY REPEATS MOONEY FRAME-UP CHARGE; CALLED 'DYNAMITER'

7,000 CUT OFF RELIEF IN NEW YORK

Gen. MacArthur Asks
4,000 Army Officers
For Labor Camps

FIGHT THE RELIEF CUTS

Haverhill Prepares for
Mass. Hunger March

NEW YORK.—The Emergency Work and Relief Bureau will lay off 7,000 unemployed men and women at the end of the month. Many of them have large families. All are dependent on the relief bureau to exist. William H. Matthews, director of the bureau, admitted that thousands of protests are coming in.

The program of cutting relief and with one stroke take off thousands of families from existence is part of the national Roosevelt program. The wage cuts to federal employees, cuts on veterans allowances, and forced labor this is Roosevelt's federal aid. The unemployed in New York who have been beaten back many times the attempts to cut relief, will once again resist this new attack. The starvation throughout the country, raises the question of federal unemployment insurance as a life and death question for the workers.

Demonstrations and protest mass meetings have been organized in the past month by the City Committee of Emergency Work Bureau Employees, 799 Broadway, Room 308, representing groups organized in the various work relief projects and a large number of discharged E.W.B. workers.

They demand immediate re-hiring of all those fired or transfer to City Work or Home Relief without delay or re-investigation.

Many of the protests are from working-class organizations rallied by the committee. The committee will launch a vigorous campaign for this demand, they said.

Gen'l MacArthur Asks
4,000 More Officers to
Run Labor Camps

WASHINGTON, April 27.—General Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff of the United States army, told the House Military Affairs committee that at least 4,000 additional army officers were needed to "direct and train the 250,000 restoration recruits." These are the victims of Roosevelt's forced labor scheme, whereby unemployed workers are herded into lumber camps, in prison garb, under forced labor conditions for any amount the government or the timber magnates see fit to pay.

Roosevelt recommended a dollar a day. But the "recruits" are compelled to buy tobacco and other needs from cantonments set up in the camps and the prices are always boosted so that in reality they are cheated out of their military pay. The request of MacArthur reveals again the military nature of these camps, and shows that conscript labor is being put effect accompanied by military training. It also flatly contradicts the Roosevelt administration statements that the camps will not be militarized.

SALES TAX ADDED TO PRICE OF SUIT

United Retailers Think
to Trick Buyers

NEW YORK.—The one per cent New York state retail tax which goes into effect Monday morning will not be listed separately on price tags or sales checks, but will be included in the price of goods and passed on to the consumer. This was the decision reached by the Retail Dry Goods Association of New York. Thus the consumers are forced to bear the whole burden of the additional tax. Poor people will be hard hit because on every commodity, prices at even a few cents the penny sales tax will have to be included. Walter Hammit, president of the retail merchants said, "The merchants reached the conclusion that the simplest and the best way to pass the tax burden along will be to include it in the price of goods without specific statement of the tax on price tags."

Provocation at Ohio S.P. Meet in Reply to Plea for United Front by Cleveland Tom Mooney Conference

Trent Longo, A. F. L. Delegate on Local Mooney Committee, Says
Was 'Dumbfounded' to Hear Framed Charges Repeated by SP Chiefs

Mooney Congress Best Answer to Action of California Jailers and
Their Lieutenants Among Leaders of Socialist Party!

BULLETIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Tom Mooney from his prison cell in San Quentin penitentiary today scored the action of Judge Louis H. Ward in postponing his trial until May 22, who gave as his reason the holding of a militant demonstration before the court building.

Mooney declared that "at the time of my first trial there were demonstrations, too, but nobody stopped the trial because they interfered. But those, of course, were demonstrations against me." This statement gives the lie to capitalist press reports published yesterday which declared that Mooney "regretted" the demonstration held in his behalf.

(Special to the Daily Worker)
By ROBERT MINOR

CHICAGO, April 27.—In a declaration before the Ohio State convention of the Socialist Party held in Cleveland April 23, Clarence Senior, national Executive Secretary of the party, openly declared for the continued imprisonment of Tom Mooney, savagely denouncing the famous labor prisoner in the language of the state prosecutor who originally framed Mooney in 1916. This amazing information was revealed in a report by Trent Longo, an official of the Painters Local Union No. 765, A. F. of L., of Cleveland, who had appeared at the Socialist Party convention in the name of the Cleveland "Free Tom Mooney Conference" to ask support for the Mooney Congress which opens in Chicago on April 30.

These revelations were made by Trent Longo in a report to the Free Tom Mooney United Front Conference in Cleveland. Longo, who is a leading member of the American Federation of Labor, is a member of the Building Trades Council of Cleveland.

Calls Mooney Dynamiter

Senior, national secretary of the S. P., dumbfounded the convention by throwing off all pretense which has so long been maintained by the Socialist Party leaders that they are working to liberate Mooney although unwilling to join in a united front for this purpose.

Senior is officially reported by Delegate Trent Longo to have declared to the Socialist Party convention:

"We were compelled to expel Tom Mooney from the Socialist Party because of his advocacy of violence and because of his use of dynamite."

These statements of Senior's are false. The fact is that the Socialist Party leadership of California in 1916 attempted to have Mooney expelled by his branch on the ground that Mooney was antagonizing the old line leadership of the San Francisco Labor Council. This branch membership, however, refused to expel Mooney.

Senior further told the Ohio convention: "After Mooney was expelled from the Socialist Party, he was compelled to join a Hungarian branch of the S. P., and the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party then advised this branch to expel him." It is true that Mooney had to join the Hungarian branch of the Socialist Party in order to prevent his being expelled through pressure from the state leaders of the party.

Secret Letters Sent Out

It is recalled, in this connection, that Mrs. Lillian Bishop Symes, then one of the leading officials of the state organization of the Socialist Party of California, sent out secret letters to many leading members of the S. P. throughout the country, advising them to see to it that the party should not support Mooney's defense, declaring that he was not a socialist, but an anarchist, "and probably guilty." This letter thus repeated the arguments of Martin Swanson, the private detective of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company who engineered the entire frame-up of Tom Mooney—all of which were false charges.

In his speech to the Ohio convention, Senior added the excuse that "the Congress is being controlled by the Communists, and this is why we will not participate in it."

S. P. Leadership Exposed

This declaration by Senior means that the national secretary of the Socialist Party has finally come out into the open and exposed himself and the leadership of his party as cooperating with District Attorney Fickert and the United Railways Company of San Francisco in railroad Tom Mooney off to prison, a charge which was made by Mooney's friends in San Francisco in 1916, at which time the Socialist Party refused to take any public stand on the frame-up.

In his report to the United Front Mooney Conference in Cleveland, Brother Longo stated in part as follows:

"The chairman of the conference this morning elected Brother Davis and myself to go to the State Convention of the Socialist Party which was held at E. 147th St. and Kinsman Rd. to ask why they were not participating in this Free Tom Mooney Conference, and also to attempt to persuade them to send delegates to this conference."

"We were shown sufficient courtesy to be granted the floor and presented our credentials, as well as asking that they send delegates to the Free Tom Mooney Conference. Nevertheless, we were somewhat surprised to find that the Socialist Party—the party which claims to be of the working class went on record to refuse to participate in this conference nor to take part in the National Congress to Free Tom Mooney."

Uses Fickert's Language

"I was dumbfounded to find that the national secretary of the Socialist Party, Clarence Senior, took the floor in the name of the convention and stated: 'I am not speaking for the general public, but to the convention of the Socialist Party.' He branded Tom Mooney in the same language as the prosecuting attorney did in San Francisco. Therefore, Senior implied, if Tom Mooney is not guilty of this crime that he is charged with, he may have been guilty of other crimes, and, therefore, he should be kept in jail."

"We were somewhat surprised to find that the Socialist Party—the party which claims to be of the working class—went on record as refusing to participate in this conference, not to take part in the national Free Tom Mooney Congress. . . . I stand before you as a member of the Provisional Committee of the Free Tom Mooney Conference in Cleveland. I think enough of the case of Tom Mooney to attend this conference even if there are Communists among the group. I am not a Communist, yet I am here. I give the Communists credit for paying the way and instead of condemning the Communists, they should be given credit. Any working class organization should be ashamed to refuse to participate in this conference."

Along with Alexander L. Jerome, another vice-president, Stedman must serve one to three years in jail, and pay a fine of \$210, the jury ruled.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 27.—Seymour Stedman, who ran on the Socialist Party ticket for vice-president of the United States in 1920, was found guilty yesterday of taking money from depositors for the City State Bank when he knew that the bank was insolvent. Stedman was vice-president of the bank.

SCOTTSBORO FLASH!

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 27.—The nine Scottsboro boys were today brutally attacked by prison guards in their cage on the eighth floor of the Jefferson County jail.

An army of prison guards was mobilized by the warden who drove the young Negro boys into a large corridor known as a "day room," a bare dungeon.

Workers! The lives of the Scottsboro boys are in danger! Wire at once to Gov. B. M. Miller, Montgomery, Ala., holding him responsible for the safety of the Scottsboro boys!

CONVICT 5 TALLAPOOSA NEGRO CROPPERS; I. L. D. ASSAILS ALA. PEONAGE

International Labor Defense Appeals Case;
Workers Must Rally to Aid of Croppers

BULLETIN

DADEVILLE, Ala., April 27.—Vicious sentences were today meted out to the Tallapoosa sharecroppers. Ned Cobb was sentenced to the state penitentiary for 12-15 years; Judson Simpson, 10-12 years; Alf White and Clinton Moss, 10-12 years; Sam Moss, 5-6 years. Ball was refused for all except Sam Moss. In sentencing the defendants, Judge Bowling revealed clearly that the basis for vicious sentences was hope of crushing the Sharecroppers' Union.

DADEVILLE, Ala., April 27.—"Guilty"—this was the verdict brought in today by the jury in the Tallapoosa case against the five Negro sharecroppers charged with "assault with intent to murder." Judge Bowling announced from the bench that he would fix sentence soon. Fourteen other croppers had also been indicted, but have not yet been put on trial.

The croppers, Judson Simpson, Ned Cobb, Sam Moss, Alf White and Clinton Moss face prison terms ranging from two to 30 years on each of four counts. They were arrested after sheriff's deputies attacked Cliff James and other members of the Sharecroppers' Union who resisted the attempt to seize James' mule, sow and other stock for an alleged debt due W. S. Parker, a landlord-merchant of Natuska, Ala.

To Appeal
Irving Schwab and A. W. Morrison, attorneys for the International Labor Defense, immediately announced that they would carry the case to the Alabama Court of Appeals.

The jury brought in its verdict after "deliberating" one hour and twenty minutes after listening to speeches by ex-Senator Thomas J. Heflin and Prosecutor Powell which bore a striking resemblance to the ranting, venomous speech made by Solicitor Wade Wright at the trial of Decatur of Haywood Patterson, one of the Scottsboro boys.

Exposes Slave System
Defense Attorney Schwab in his summation described the plight of

(See special feature story on Page 2 on the background of the Tallapoosa struggle, written by our correspondent on the scene.)

GERBER INSISTS POLICE CLEAR UNION SQ. MAY DAY TO PREVENT UNITY

Socialist Heads Break 2nd Agreement and
Demand Half Hour Between 3:30-4 p. m. to
Drive S.P. Workers Out Before Unity March

NEW YORK.—Wiggling in and out of agreements in a desperate effort to prevent workers from joining the United Front May Day demonstration, at police headquarters yesterday, with representatives of the United Front Committee present, Julius Gerber and August Claessens, Socialist Party executives, after again agreeing to adjourn the Socialist May Day meeting in Union Square at 3:30 p. m., insisted at the last minute that the police clear the square of all workers before 4 p. m. when the Unity parade should be allowed to enter.

Representatives of the United May Day Committee, Winter, of the Unemployed Councils, Muste of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action and Secco of the Industrial Workers of the World, were summoned to Chief Inspector O'Brien's office yesterday afternoon. On arriving there they found Julius Gerber and August Claessens of the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party demanded the use of Union Square until 4 p. m. and police assurance that workers marching under United Front banners be not admitted before that time.

Continued on Page Three

BARRICADES IN BERLIN

BY KLAUS NEUKRANTZ
ILLUSTRATED BY WALTER QUIRY

THE STORY THUS FAR:—The workers of the proletarian district, Wedding, in Berlin, are preparing to demonstrate May Day, 1933, despite the ban issued by the Socialist Police Chief, Zorgebel. Anna, wife of the worker, Kurt Zimmermann, an active member of the Communist Party, discovered that the owner of an ice-cream store on their street is a police spy. A telephone wire is attached secretly to the store. Meanwhile, preparations are being made at the police-station to crush the coming demonstration. Wullner, a veteran policeman, who is a member of the Socialist Party, is astonished at the military preparations which he witnesses in the police station.

The workers' demonstration is attacked by the police.

THOSE looking out of the windows noticed it first. They suddenly started to shout excitedly, and to wave their arms. The marchers could only see their open mouths and terror-stricken faces, for their voices were drowned in the song. At the corner of Reinickendorfer Street appeared helmets and silver uniform buttons. At the same time blue uniforms were seen behind the demonstration, coming out of the Curdia's building in the Pankstrasse. The shriek of a woman's voice from a window cut the air: "Police!"

Heads flew round. The mass wavered, the shriek of terror threatened to create a panic. Women and children pushed and knocked into one another. A girl was trodden underfoot. Her thin, plaintive voice was drowned in the angry shout of the workers who saw now that they had fallen into a dangerous trap.

The Attack. It was a cunning, brutal attack. The police had blocked the short street on both sides and had wedged in the masses, now incapable of moving. As in a hunt, the surprised human beings were now driven towards the center. Everyone saw at once that the police did not intend just to break up the demonstration, for in that case they could have left one side of the street open, but men,



women and children were to be beaten down like defenseless cattle.

Whistling, screaming, booing filled the street, and then the terrible blows of the clubs began to crack on the heads. Those in front pushed backwards, those in the rear tried to run forward driven by the clubs of the police. A terrible panic spread.

Kurt jumped on to the steps of a house and placed his hollow hands to his mouth to make himself heard. It was useless.

In mad flight, the people rushed the house doors and tore them open. The screams of women and children increased the chaos. Few in the terrible crush were able to get into the houses. Clubs broke heads relentlessly and so great was the press that those who collapsed could not even fall to the ground.

Kurt saw the distorted and furious faces of three policemen immediately in front of him. "Get down—you wife!" shouted one of them at him and pulled him from the stairs. At the same moment three police clubs crashed on the back of his head. Anyone else would probably have been done for.

Kurt howled with rage—turned—and before he knew what he was doing, his broad, hard fist crashed within an inch of the helmet's edge, against the forehead of a policeman, who collapsed with his mouth wide open.

Draw Revolvers. Another, besides the policemen who now rushed up with drawn revolvers, had noticed this scene. It was Thomas, who was trying in vain to stop the panic, and had to be content to hold up the onslaught of the police from both sides as long as possible, in order to get the women and children safely into the houses. Before the other policemen arrived he had dragged Kurt into a passage and slammed the door behind him.

The dark passage and the stairs were crowded with people. "Quick!" Thomas shouted, as he pressed his broad back with all his might against the door. "All of you, get into the tenements!"

He had to kick Kurt before he could get him to hide somewhere.

The rising young policemen outside could not move the door. They rushed back into the street, cursing.

In the middle of the almost de-

serted street a woman was pressing to her breast a wailing infant. In vain she had at first tried to push her way into one of the houses; with difficulty she had escaped from a police patrol, and now the doors were firmly closed against the police. In the street only policemen with drawn revolvers and swinging clubs were to be seen.

Outside the "Red Nightingale" was drawn up the transport lorry on which they were lifting the policeman Kurt. He had not yet regained consciousness.

STRUCK IN FACE. The woman with the child had now almost reached the end of the street, when suddenly a twenty-year-old policeman ran up to her. Her face lost all its color, but she wound her arms more firmly about the child and went on. It was apparently the first self-control that maddened the young policeman. With a jump he blocked her way, raised his arm and struck her across the silent white face.

"Back—you red sow," he shouted and pushed the woman who had unconsciously raised her arm in self-defense.

From the windows horrified spectators were watching. "You bound—you'd kill your own mother!" an old woman shrieked.

"Bloodhound!"

"Blasted swine, you!"

And suddenly a big stone crashed into his grimacing face. The revolver cracked. Peng... peng... peng...

The first shots ricocheted against the houses. "Close the windows!" The young policeman with a stream of blood running across his pale, terror-stricken face, ran up and down in the middle of the street. He aimed at every movement he could see behind the windows, and fired.

The street was now occupied only by the police. There was not a civilian in sight. In some houses the police had chased the inhabitants upstairs and across yards, right into the rooms. Out of one of the houses they dragged a young worker covered in blood and threw him on the transport. Earlier on, they had arrested two carpenters, and they were now both sitting there in the lorry in their traditional dress with their top hats bashed in.

Out of the Pankstrasse pealed the long drawn whistle. The commander, twice in quick succession. Slowly and almost against their will the police withdrew from the street.

A few minutes later the street was again filled with excited crowds. The brutality of the police and the mean cunning of this attack had aroused the indignation of the whole neighborhood. Angry groups formed themselves on the streets.

"That was only the beginning," a woman called out.

IN "SELF-DEFENSE." "You wait—this evening the Vorwarts will say that the police acted in self-defense!"

"Thank you 'comrade' Police President for that!" an old working woman shouted into the face of a man who was standing by.

"Don't you 'comrades' be answered quietly with a helpless movement of the hand. 'I believe—I won't be a member of that party by this evening!"

From another group one could hear Paul's loud voice: "Comrades, we ourselves are to blame, we should never have started a demonstration in such a short street which can so easily be cut off."

A few workers were going inconspicuously from group to group: "Reform the ranks—at the corner of the Reinickendorfer Strasse!"

The new command was passed quickly from mouth to mouth. The workers were gathering on all sides, their faces more serious and determined than ever.

Again the penetrating sound of the whistle gave the signal to form the ranks. The workers ran quickly into the roadway and formed themselves in rows of eight: "Quick march!"

From the Nettelbeckplatz glittered the silver ensigns on police helmets. "Down... with the... May Day ban!"

"Long live the Communist Party!" "Down with the social-fascist starvation government!"

This time the shining uniforms did not startle the workers. Calmly they marched down the street towards the Nettelbeckplatz to the strains of the "Internationale". For a moment Kurt thought he noticed Anna's fair head between the workers' caps in front of him.

(To Be Continued.)

The Fighting Vet

By H. E. BRIGGS
The Case of Arthur Hale

Arthur Hale, who took part in the first Bonus March and last winter's Hunger March, was picked up by the police of Washington, D. C. After a brutal beating for reasons known only to the sadistic thugs who wear the blue uniform, this vet was thrown into jail and again beaten and kicked almost unconscious. His papers and personal belongings were taken from him.

Not being able to hold him on any charge, they released him and framed him for deportation as an alien. Although 33 years in this country, he is to be deported to England, and this is a case deserving the militant support of all members of the W.E.S.L.

As usual the I. L. D., that foremost fighter for the rights of all workers and vets, has taken the case. His attorney is Samuel Levinson, 409 Columbian Building, Washington, D. C. This is a case deserving the militant support of all members of the W.E.S.L.

Field Notes. Veterans of Va. alone will get almost six million dollars (\$5,922,162) by Roosevelt's new (D. 1932) Deal. Rank says: "There is nothing like the Come Home Virginia, behind the march—demand the repeal of the 'Economy Bill.'" Jack Monroe.

Salt Lake Reports. Three thousand men ready to leave soon, more to follow. More definite news next time.

YORK, Pa.—Vets, enthusiastic sign up for march. Received favorable comment in "York Dispatch." Publicity, vets, that's what we need. Force the capitalist papers to give us a fair deal.

Beer, Bonus and Bread. MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A few of the boys who thought they could drown their sorrow in beer woke up broke and hungry. The Beer Barons are demanding cash for their slop.

There is nothing like a hangover to show a man what a fool he's been. File says: "Bread is more important to a starving man than beer." Milwaukee is taking their advice. The vets are going to Washington to demand their back pay. The unemployed are demanding immediate relief from the city authorities.

It is reported that some of the most important Negro and liberal white newspapers of the South are supporting this new agency.

ROOSEVELT LACKEY TRIES TO HEAD OFF NEW BONUS MARCH

Attacks National Liaison Committee Which Organizes Bonus March for May 12

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Roosevelt hunger government is mobilizing its henchmen to try to head off the gathering together of veterans throughout the country for a new bonus march on Washington that will reach the national capital on May 12th.

Senator Thomas, democrat of Oklahoma, and Representatives Patman, democrat of Texas, and Rankin, democrat of Mississippi, are operating through an individual named Ernest Albright of Oklahoma City, who said he commanded the Oklahoma unit of veterans who came to Washington last year.

Leave it To "Friends" In Congress. In an appeal against the bonus march, organized by the National Liaison Committee, which includes poets of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the National Officers' Bonus Expeditionary Force, the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, Albright, speaking for the Roosevelt administration politicians, stated:

"I cannot see where the leaders of the movement expect to help our cause with another march on Washington. We will fight for our rights but we will do it in a peaceful manner through our friends who are in office." Units of the former bonus march will be in the May 12 march.

Now friendly the Roosevelt administration is to the demands of the veterans is seen in the fierce attacks against them by Roosevelt himself who took from pension funds and

Special Southern News Service to Expose Oppression

ATLANTA, Ga.—A group of white and Negro Southerners have organized the "Southern Press," an interracial, national news-gathering service, to present to Negro and white papers authentic, detailed exposures of lynchings, both illegal and legal. The service will also deal with other atrocities against the Negro people in particular, and the working-class as a whole.

It is reported that some of the most important Negro and liberal white newspapers of the South are supporting this new agency.

City Workers Cut 25 p.c. in Cleveland

Mayor Adds Another 5 Percent Reduction

CLEVELAND, O.—Wages of city workers were cut 25 per cent last week, including even the laborers who are only putting in two or three days a week. This was put through by the city council, states the mayor, who demanded a 30.2 per cent cut, around the council decree by giving city workers payless vacations so as to make up the 30.2 per cent reduction.

NEWS BRIEFS

Airline To Build Huge Planes

NEW YORK, April 27.—Six huge airline transports, capable of crossing the Atlantic Ocean, the largest ever to be built in the United States are to be started. Contracts involving \$1,750,000 have been made with the Glenn H. Martin Co., of Baltimore, Md., and with the Sikorsky Aviation Company of Bridgeport, Conn. The planes are to be operated by Pan-American Airways, whose lines now range South America and the Caribbean and include the key airways of Alaska and China in a giant network. Although called transports these ships are useful for bombing planes.

Another Pay Cut at Cranford. CRANFORD, N. J., April 27.—The second 10 per cent salary cut in less than a year will go into effect May 1 for all city employees, including workers in the street department, clerks, township officers, police and firemen.

New Election Racket. NEWARK, N. J., April 27.—Louis Wassermann, E. d. w. l. n. Place and George F. Schwartz, two of them salesmen and one a postoffice clerk are in jail here charged with devising a new sort of election racket. They circulated a petition to nominate for the coming city election one "John T. Connelton." No such person exists, but the name is similar to that of Mayor Jerome T. Connelton. The idea was to get money from the mayor to have the other Connelton withdraw from the campaign. The men confessed.

8 Chicago Embroidery Strikes Won Under Militant Leadership

CHICAGO, Ill.—A strike conducted under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union in eight embroidery shops, has been settled successfully here. The workers won a minimum rate of 50 cents an hour, which is an increase of approximately 33 per cent over the previous wage, recognition of the shop committees and reinstatement of all workers on strike.

Elwood City Workers Join Protest

ELWOOD CITY, Pa.—One hundred and fifty Negro members of the Trinity A.M.E. Church gave Abner Lewis, Youngstown secretary of the International Labor Defense, an enthusiastic welcome and pledged support to the Scottsboro case. The Social Club immediately organized a study circle, subscribing to the Labor Defender as the first material for study.

A sharp telegram was dispatched to the governor of Alabama over the signature of the minister, Rev. J. B. Bailey, demanding the unconditional release of the boys.

'No Fear of Decisions On Rights for Negroes'

Huntsville, Ala. Times Says Ways Exist to 'Circumvent' Rulings on Jury Service

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 27.—Confidence in their ability to "circumvent any court ruling" which holds that the systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries is a violation of the Fourteenth amendment to the U. S. Constitution, was expressed today in an editorial in the "Huntsville Times."

The paper is published in the home town of Victoria Price, perjured prosecution witness in the Scottsboro trial and the lynch center of northern Alabama.

Referring to the raising of this issue in the Scottsboro and Tallapoosa trials and the recent action of Judge Lowell in refusing to extradite George Crawford, a Negro, to Virginia from Massachusetts, the editorial says:

"A Massachusetts federal judge yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus to a Negro, wanted in Virginia for the murder of two white women on the ground that Virginia does not allow Negroes upon juries, and therefore that the defendant could not and would not receive a fair trial."

"The question of Negroes on Southern juries was raised in the first of the Scottsboro cases. It was also the first point raised in the trial of several Negroes, now in progress at Dadeville."

"A ruling from the United States supreme court on this most question is not far off."

Judge Lowell's action arises out of the movement to fight for these democratic rights initiated by the International Labor Defense in its legal battle against Negro exclusion from juries in the Scottsboro case. Patterson declared.

"Now that the repercussions of this fight have actually forced denial of extradition of a Negro from Boston to Virginia, the Republican and Democratic parties are mobilized to rob the Negro people of one of the first fruits of this fight."

"But even if the court holds that, under the 14th Amendment, Negroes have been legally excluded from service on juries, enforcement of the ruling will still be a different thing. There are a good many ways of circumventing it."

PLAN DELEGATION AT IMPEACHMENT

I.L.D. to Submit Facts on Negro Rights

NEW YORK.—Announcement that a delegation will be sent to testify before the house judiciary committee against the impeachment proceedings being instituted against Federal Judge James A. Lowell, of Boston, for refusing to extradite George Crawford, Negro, to Virginia to be tried for murder, was made today by William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense.

The delegation will submit proof that Judge Lowell's contention, that it is impossible to obtain a fair and impartial trial in Virginia is true not only for that state, but for the entire South. Patterson said, "testimony will be brought forward to show that the denial of democratic rights guaranteed to Negroes under the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the U. S. constitution precludes fair and impartial trial not only of Negroes, but also of white workers."

"Judge Lowell's action arises out of the movement to fight for these democratic rights initiated by the International Labor Defense in its legal battle against Negro exclusion from juries in the Scottsboro case," Patterson declared.

"Now that the repercussions of this fight have actually forced denial of extradition of a Negro from Boston to Virginia, the Republican and Democratic parties are mobilized to rob the Negro people of one of the first fruits of this fight."

"You'll Find a Fighting Union in Tallapoosa County, Ala."

CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF LIFE AND STRUGGLES OF SHARECROPPERS

"Cliff Sure Did Talk Pretty About Union," Says Widow

By SENDER GARLIN.

DELETTOWN, Ala., April 27.—A few miles from here is Notasulga, a drab, sullen little town. Here you find the post office, the sheriff's office and a half dozen stores where the Negro share croppers come in from time to time to buy some necessities, mortgaging their lives away in the process—or more likely, to plead that the all-powerful rich "white folks" delay a bit in seizing their stock to cover a debt frequently mislaid at that.

Some come to plead with the rich "white folks." But there are many to whom pitiful pleading and begging has become alien. Such a one was Cliff James, Negro share-cropper of Reelstown, Ala.

Cliff James was the leader of the Share-croppers' Union in Tallapoosa County. He had lived in "his country" (Tallapoosa County) all his life and his kinkfolk live in Tallapoosa, too, and one of them was Judson Simpson, his brother-in-law, now on trial in Dadeville, with four other croppers.

The story of Reelstown is simple, but fraught with vital implications. W. S. Parker, merchant-landlord of Notasulga, Ala., claimed Cliff James owed him money, and sent some deputies to seize the share-cropper's stock. Cliff James told the thugs that he owed Parker not a cent and that they'd better give up the idea of taking the stock. They returned, with reinforcements—four deputies altogether, well-supplied with rifles and ammunition (much more potent than the old Civil War muskets which the croppers had to defend their lives).

The deputies stopped a few feet from the shack and fired more than one hundred rounds of ammunition at the Negro croppers, members of the Sharecroppers' Union who had come to help Cliff James defend his stock—and his livelihood.

Jim McMullen was killed on the spot. Cliff James, Ned Cobb and Tommie Moss were wounded. Cliff James later died in jail, after writhing for hours—in a delirium—on the filthy, damp cement floor of his cell in the county jail, his clothes ripped in front of him.

Cliff James had only one bullet in him when he was turned over to the "law" by officials of Tuskegee Institute, but an autopsy after his death revealed two bullet holes.

Was the Negro sharecropper wantonly murdered in his cell?

Cliff James' brother-in-law, Judson Simpson, so his wife told me, wasn't even at the James cabin at the time of the shooting.

"Judson was sitting on this chair here," Mrs. Simpson told me. "A lot of machines stopped, and the mob crowd ran through the door—I remember how many there were. They hit me over the head and bloodied me. The mob crowd cursed and swore about 'damn niggers.' One of them, the head man of the mob crowd, put his gun against Judson's head and shot him—twice. Then they went off, shooting at us through the fields, as they ran—I reckon they



Mrs. Cliff James (left) and Mrs. Mito Bentley (right). Their husbands were murdered by landlord's deputies.

A neighbor—a white farmer—came and took Jud. Simpson, Negro sharecropper, to his home where he cared for him and hid him from the organized mobs which raged through the countryside like prairie fire. The service of whites refused to join the lynch mobs, and as a result sheriffs of five counties were called upon to provide recruits for the "nigger hunt."

Later Judson was arrested and dragged off to the jail in Dadeville, while his two sons remained to tend the crops—so that the landlord Parker would have no excuse for seizing their mule and cow—after taking their father away.

After the brutal killing and the murderous "nigger-hunt" which drove scores of Negro croppers into the swamps where some of them spent weeks, Parker sent the sheriff and men to the Cliff James farm. This time it was a pleasant, jaunty ride

for the thugs. They came with dangling ropes, and led away—so Cliff James' widow told me—

2 mules
3 cows
3 calves
1 heifer

And everything else they could lay their hands on. Louis James said, "They hauled away all the corn, too, and left only a bit for the hogs and the children—but all that is gone now."

"Cliff sure could talk pretty about the union," his wife had told me when I asked her about his activity as leader of the Negro sharecroppers.

W. S. PARKER, General Merchant—This is the sign which hangs before a large store on the main street of Notasulga. Nearby is located his guano mill, which furnishes fertilizer to his Negro tenants and croppers who have to get credit from Parker, the merchant, to pay Parker, the mill owner. It was he who caused the killing of Cliff James, by sending his murderous deputies to seize his stock.

Hatred for Parker and the whole murderous landlord system of the South flared up among the sharecroppers. "He's got bad heart in him, that man," Ned Cobb's wife told me, referring to Parker. Ned Cobb, too, is now on trial in Dadeville, charged with helping Cliff James protect his stock which meant life for his wife and seven children.

And as hatred for Parker sank deep into the hearts of the Negro croppers, so fear grew in the heart of the merchant-landlord Parker. Fear that he would lose trade in his store, fear that the Negro croppers would move off his land, and above all—fear of the growing power and influence of the Sharecroppers' Union.

Parker knew that in every cabin in Tallapoosa County the Negro croppers called him a murderer. He saw his power over them slipping, so he decided to write to his "Good Colored Customers"—a form letter, full of wheedling sanctimony, reeking with hypocritical piety.

The landlord's letter, a copy of which the writer managed to obtain, follows:

General Merchandise
Notasulga, Ala., Dec. 29, 1932.
To My Good Colored Customers:
I feel I would be unfair to you and myself to not let you know that I feel safe in saying I know you are not a member of the share croppers Union. Much less in sympathy with it. I say this because your actions have proven that to me. And I am as proud of the fact that I feel that way about you as you are. For that spirit is the worst thing that I have ever known of. As you know I started out with your color. (Making profit out of Negroes—S. G.). I feel safe in saying that I know I have always had at heart the poor class of people problems as much so as possible for any living being to have. I wish it was possible for me to let you know how I have felt about those that had been led off. (Those who joined the Sharecroppers Union—S. G.). I have

The Landlord Writes to "My Good Colored Customers"

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spent the best part of my life for their welfare. And if I have ever mistreated any of them I do not know it. I know they complained about over charges. But I charged them no more than I did you or any one else. Just for the sake of argument, say I did. Is that the way to adjust matters. I tried every way I could think of to get Cliff to cooperate with me. For I have realized for some time there was something serious the matter with him. As well as some others. Well this makes me feel so bad that I wish I could get it off my mind. But it is an us and we must not give up. As I have told lots of my customers in these hard times we must not give up. After all as bad as it is I feel they are to be pitied. For their ignorance was taking the advantage of and the hard times to get them to the point to where they were. And I figured they picked me out as about the easiest one to try to put the job over.

So when you think of all this knowing me as you do it is awful hard on me as I have already said I know I have tried to do as much as was possible for all the people in this section. And the greatest percentage of my customers are your color. And I got a great pleasure out of dealing with all so long as their spirit has been like yours. And I have not lost confidence yet for there are a few that has not shown they are in sympathy. (With the union—S. G.). And lots that has no doubt have already seen their mistake.

I felt like I wanted to let you know how I felt. And wanted to let you know your way of living and acting is appreciated now as never before. And I do not want you to think I'm saying that you lives have not been appreciated. But I have a reason for appreciating

your life now as never before. And I want you to know that it is not only me. The whole state appreciates citizens like you. You have always stood for the right thing and you know that always pays. There is never nothing to be had but there is some good. And I get this thought out of this bad affair. Possibly if it had not been for this you would never had the opportunity to know what your lives are worth to your country. And I would never thought to have let you know how I appreciate you. For when you turn as some others have I do not desire to be here any longer.

(Signed) W. S. PARKER.

"NIGGERS ain't fittin' to sit on no juries." Tidwell, the jury commissioner of Morgan County had testified in the Scottsboro trial, when asked why Negroes are systematically excluded from both grand and petit juries.

Landlord Parker most certainly serves on juries... What's more he has a thing or two to say to Solicitor Richard H. Powell and former Congressman Bowling, the circuit judge, both of whom are seeking to send five sharecroppers to the Alabama penitentiary for long terms.

In many Southern states Negroes are expected to recite the constitution of the United States from memory, and interpret it to the complete satisfaction of the white masters of the South before they are permitted to vote.

But no such qualifications are expected of Landlord Parker whose letter to the croppers is, among other things, a "classic" of literary composition.

The "home" of Judson Simpson and his family, the first place raided by the sheriff's posse following the attack on the sharecroppers.

"I LIVE IN THE LAST END OF THE WORLD"

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent) SOUTH NORFOLK, Va.—I live in this last end of the world where they forget that people live. We only get one sack of flour, and that is cut off and what shall I do? They told me at the police station a single man can get anything here than a sack of flour. I have been out of work for eight months and can't get nothing to do.

So

Demand Increased Wages and Relief to Meet Inflation Prices! Demonstrate on May First Against the High Cost of Living!

DEMAND POLICE DO NOT WHITEWASH BACKERS OF RAID ON N. T. W. I. U.

Letter from the Union to Police and Governor Points to Preparations Made by the Bosses and AFL for Raid

NEW YORK.—The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has sent the following letter to police commissioner Nolan, Governor Lehman and N. Y. District Attorney Thomas C. C. Crain yesterday demanding that there be no whitewashing of the charges against the perpetrators, the A. F. of L. officials and boss group, of the gangster raid on the Union headquarters, April 24.

"It has undoubtedly come to your attention through official channels and daily newspapers of the outrageous and criminal attack upon innocent workers in a raid upon our union headquarters at 131 West 44th St., New York City, on April 24th, 1933. Hundreds of men, women and children gather daily in these headquarters.

"This attack was perpetrated by gangsters and hirelings of the underworld in the pay of organizations whose names we have already disclosed to the authorities. These gangsters without provocation entered the premises armed with guns, knives, bludgeons and lead pipes and immediately assaulted and attacked innocent workers, members of our organization, and destroyed property within their reach. Victims, all old unemployed workers, he maimed and wounded in the hospitals of New York and one man was fatally shot as a result of this brutal attack.

"Several gangsters, whose fingerprints disclose their past criminal performances, were arrested and charged with homicide, felonious assault, malicious mischief and a violation of Section 1897 of the Penal Law for the possession of dangerous weapons. The matter is now in the hands of the district attorney and witnesses have already given testimony and preparation is made to present the matter before the Grand Jury on this coming Monday.

"On the morning of the same day, April 24th, 1933, there appeared an article in the publication known as the 'Women's Wear Daily' in which officials of the American Federation of Labor stated that a campaign was to commence that morning (April 24th, 1933) and that 'arrests' would be made. This article, which was published in the 'Women's Wear Daily' on the morning of the raid, was a direct attempt to shift responsibility.

"This is an attempt to cover up the obvious connection between the attack upon our organization and the previous threats and statements of representatives of the American Federation of Labor and certain employers' groups. This is an attempt to turn the situation against

Entertainment and Dance
JIM PHILLIPS—Will-Rosey Baritone
Saturday, April 29th, 8 P. M.

UNIT IS SECTION OF COMMUNIST PARTY
and the KOUSSANIAN WORKERS CLUB
At the Czechoslovak Workers Home
817 E. 72nd Street
Admission 15 Cents

Mass Organizations,
Workers Clubs, Etc.
The Theatre Collective
131 West 44th Street
Production of "1931" by Paul
Claire Sifton will open May 20th
Benefit Performance. Theatre
Parties may be arranged now.
Liberal Discounts
HELP BUILD THE
REVOLUTIONARY THEATRE

JAPAN NIGHT
PLAY AND DANCE
Sun., April 30, 8 p. m.
Japanese Workers Center
81 EAST 10TH STREET
Tickets 15 Cents
Proceeds for "Daily Worker" and
"Roto Shimbun"

ALL OUT THIS—
Sunday Night, April 30
Pre-Bonus March Dance
Given by POST 191
Workers Ex-Servicemen's League
MANHATTAN LYCEUM
88 EAST FOURTH ST.
Music by the Melody Girls

SENATE VOTES SILVER COINAGE

Means of Debasing the Currency Still More

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate voted its approval today of the Wheeler-King amendment authorizing the President to issue silver coins at a fixed ratio to gold. The ratio has not been determined. An amendment was also introduced to increase the amount of silver the government may receive from foreign powers in payment for war debts from \$100,000,000 to \$330,000,000. This silver can be used, according to the amendment, as backing for the issuance of new paper currency.

"Not Inflationary Enough." During the course of the debate on the Wheeler-King amendment which provides for an elaborate machinery, Senator Borah declared that he believed that the bill was "not inflationary enough." As a matter of fact, the Wheeler-King amendment and the recent Emergency Bank Act machinery provide for an unlimited inflation of the currency.

The Wheeler-King amendment provides for the issuance of three billion dollars of paper currency to be used to retire government bonds and pay government interest. It provides for the expansion of bank credit by another three billion through the purchase of bonds by the Federal Reserve Bank in the open market. It also provides for the issuance of three billion dollars of currency to be used to reduce the gold content of the dollar. It is a certainty that the Wheeler-King amendment will be passed in a day or two at the latest.

The avowed purpose of the Wheeler-King amendment is to raise prices. This will mean an increase in the cost of living.

NEW YORK.—The latest issue of the HARLEM LIBERATOR is off the press. All organizations and sections are urged to call immediately for copies at the Liberator office, 2149 Seventh Avenue (near 137th Street).

JOBLESS AIM TO OUST RELIEF HEAD

NEW YORK.—Mr. Mellon, a supervisor who was driven out by workers from the Coney Island Home Relief Bureau for his brutal treatment of the unemployed, has been named as the Boro Park Home Relief Bureau and is continuing his same brutal practices. It is this supervisor who is responsible with the city for the death of the Vespa baby from starvation. Around the unemployed at the Boro Park Home Relief Bureau is a clique of the unemployed, led by the Boro Park Unemployed Council is determined to follow the example of the Coney Island workers and drive this tyrannical representative of Tammany Hall out of office and to demand immediate relief without red tape and an end to forced labor recruitment to Roosevelt re-forestation camps. They will demonstrate for these demands Friday, April 28, 9:30 a. m. in front of the bureau.

ANTI-FASCIST PROTEST TONIGHT AT TOWN HALL

NEW YORK.—One of the first actions of the Anti-Fascist Action Committee, which was held last Sunday at the anti-fascist conference of German-American workers' organizations at which 100,000 German-speaking workers in fraternal, cultural, sports organizations as well as the German groups of the Communist Party, Socialists and Confessing Church, the aggressive Labor Action were represented, will be a demonstration against Dr. Luther, the ambassador of fascist Germany.

FURNITURE STRIKER OUT ON HIGH BAIL

NEW YORK.—Max Perlov, a leader in the Newport Furniture strike who was singled out and arrested on a charge of felonious assault is now out on \$1,000 bail. The strike continues strong.

A mass meeting of re-upholsterers, slip cover cutters and operators has been called for the Furniture Workers Industrial Union for tonight 8:30 p. m. at 418 Broadway to discuss the question, "How can we improve our conditions? How can we protect our jobs?"

LABOR UNION MEETINGS

METAL WORKERS MEET.—The general membership meeting of the Metal Workers Industrial Union will be held tonight, Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the headquarters of the union, 35 East 13th Street.

POCKET BOOK WORKERS.—All pocket book workers will meet on Monday, May 1 at 11 a. m. at 418 Broadway to discuss the question, "How can we improve our conditions? How can we protect our jobs?"

ADD LABOR UNIONS.—The workers of Brighton Beach and Coney Island meet Sunday at 11 a. m. at W.L.A., 2097 West 13th Street, Brooklyn.

BLACK BILL FOUGHT BY PAINTERS UNION; DEMANDS WAGE INCREASE

Harriman of U. S. Chamber of Commerce in Agreement With Green and Woll for Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Reverent against the Black 30-hr. bill which legalizes the stagger plan and sweatshop wages was expressed last night at a meeting of Painters' Local 409 when the union went on record demanding that the A. F. of L. immediately initiate a struggle for shorter hours and increased wages to meet higher inflation prices and insuring the District Council to take similar action.

Hearings on the Black 30-hour bill with amendments providing for the establishment of minimum wage boards and for so-called controlled production are now being held in Washington before the House Labor Committee.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L. speaking before the committee yesterday against the bill, proposed some amendments. Among the most important of these to the working class is an amendment that workers should not be denied the right to "belong to bona fide labor organizations and to the exercise of collective bargaining. Green hopes by this means to wedge into the bill a provision to outlaw all working class organizations which do not have the official approval of the strike-breaking leadership of the A. F. of L.

Green deplored the fact that the "spread the work" movement, as a voluntary scheme attempted by several employers has been a failure and

urged the adoption of the 30-hour bill to make this plan nation-wide. He stated over 5 million workers would be put to work although even employers generally admit that the 30-hour day will not increase employment materially in the face of declining production and speed-up methods to force the workers to produce the same amount in a shorter period.

Green also urged an amendment to bar foreign goods unless produced under similar conditions. This amendment is in the interests of the American industrialists who want to raise higher tariff barriers.

Harriman, James W. Green, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, agreed with Green and Woll in favoring the 30-hour week provisions in the bill but opposed the plan for government control.

In a speech before the committee today Woll opposed the amended Black bill on the grounds that it was a step toward socializing industry and danger to the interests of the employees.

He declared the bill would deny the workers the right to strike. The championship of Woll of the right to strike can only be looked upon as another demagogic maneuver since Woll has been a notoriously active agent of the bosses in breaking strikes and in preventing struggle by the most treacherous class collaboration policies.

Bricklayers Fight A. F. L. Officials Racket on P. C. Job

Contractor Forces Workers to Return \$8.20 a Day on Threat of Loss of Jobs, Cuts Workers' Pay to \$5

NEW YORK.—Another instance of racketeering at the expense of the workers in the A. F. of L. unions was exposed last Tuesday night when two rank and file members of Bricklayers Local 9 presented affidavits at a union membership meeting to prove that they are forced to return to the contractor a major part of their union wages daily.

The two rank and file, Samuel Belisai and Laidor Glick reported that they are employed on a government post office job in Jamaica, L. I. for Dave Slope who holds the contract for the government job. Slope is signed up with the union and according to the terms of agreement he is supposed to pay the union a scale of \$13.30 a day. Since neither the government nor the contractor intend to pay such a wage the contractor has forced the workers to return \$8.20 a day to him or forfeit their jobs. In other words the workers are being forced to work for \$5 a day. What the rank-off is to the contractor for covering up this violation of the union agreement is not yet known.

Following this report the union members decided to refer the questions to the District Executive Committee of the Bricklayers Union demanding immediate action. Since

New York Trade Union News WORKERS BEAT GANGSTERS WHO RAID PAPER STRIKE MEETING

NEW YORK.—Duplicating the murderous attack on the Needle Trades workers Industrial Union Monday, 30 gangsters armed with knives, bottles, clubs and their pockets bulging significantly, invaded the strike headquarters of the Unemployed Paper Bag Workers in the Italian Workers Club, 197 Humboldt Street, Wednesday night.

Again the workers showed their mettle, fighting back so heroically that the gangsters were routed and some of their number had to be carried away. For many workers this was their first strike and first encounter with gangsters.

Police who were conveniently absent at the time of the attack arrived on the scene late and were on the wounded gangsters, held a consultation with the rest and freed them all. The police then invaded the headquarters and arrested 38 workers, charging them with "holding an unlawful meeting and provoking a riot with passers-by."

Two lines of attack were used by the bosses' paid thugs. First they entered the headquarters, commanded the workers to line up against the wall and one of their members made a speech claiming they were only friends of Frank Thompson, a worker who was sentenced to 10 days on a frame up charge, and that they would help free Thompson if the workers ended the strike. The speaker produced a written statement from the boss stating that those arrested in the last few days would be freed if the workers returned. Receiving no response the gang left.

Two hours later they returned and without warning began wrecking the hall and using their knives, bottles and clubs on the defenseless workers. Four of those arrested cannot be located. Permitted to break into the hall, attorney Samuel Golders forced authorities to order the appearance of the gangsters in court Friday morning.

Police are intimidating that the injured gangster may die, in event of which they will frame-up homicide charges against some of the workers.

GERBER INSISTS POLICE CLEAR UNION SQUARE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

blocks' distance from Union Square, if they should arrive before 4 o'clock, in order to allow time for clearing the square. Gerber declared, "I wouldn't like to march into the square with a crowd of people already there. It will be necessary to make room for the other march coming in," thus insulating the police drive out the workers after the Socialist meeting. Winter declared that the United Front May Day Committee would be glad to accept positions on the outskirts of any group of workers gathered in the square and would object to any effort to clear them out.

Earlier in the conference, the Socialists had insisted that the United Front parade be re-routed through Madison Square so that it should not pass the workers in the Socialist meeting with its routing call for remaining in the square to join in a united demonstration. This was refused by the United Front Committee and the police were forced to agree to reviewing stand being erected on the east side of Fourth Avenue at 14th Street, where the entire line of march would pass in review on its way into Union Square.

At one point Claessens offered an apology for his insistence of a half hour after adjournment of the meeting before allowing the United Front meeting to enter, that this time was "necessary in order to dismantle platform, loudspeakers, etc." O'Brien indicated that he understood the United Front Committee had offered to use these jointly with the Socialist Party and no dismantling would be needed.

Final Mobilization Points and Routes For May Day

UPTOWN DIVISION—Mobilize 11 a. m. at 181st and 39th Streets between 61st and 41st Streets. March west on 39th Street to 7th Avenue down to 27th Street, west to 13th Avenue, south on the waterfront to 14th Street, east to 4th Avenue, north past reviewing stand at 15th Street into Union Square.

DOWNTOWN DIVISION—Mobilize at 11 a. m. at South Street, Whitehall to Fulton. March north on Whitehall to Broadway, to Worth Street, west to Chatham Square to Oliver, to Henry, to Jefferson, to East Broadway, to Canal Street, west to Allen, north to Houston, west to Second Avenue, north to 14th Street, west to 4th Avenue, north past the reviewing stand at 15th Street into Union Square.

WHAT'S ON

Friday (Manhattan)

SYMPOSIUM—"The Role of Literature in the World Revolution"—Miss Brigid, Phil Barry, Nathan Adler and Alfred May. The Revolutionary Writers Federation, at 123 2nd Ave. Audiences: American Youth Federation, 8:30 p. m. Admission free. REHEARSAL FOR MAY DAY Dance Pageant at Manhattan Museum, 8:30 p. m. at 8 p. m. sharp. Workers Dance League. SINGULAR MEMBERSHIP MEETING of Tom Moore Branch L. I. 2, 2 p. m. at 112 Broadway. All welcome.

TO THOSE INTERESTED in singing, join the classes in sight-singing, tone-deaf and ear training. Class meets Fridays, 8 p. m. at 55 W. 19th St.

LECTURE—"Liberation of Tom Mooney"—Also songs, recitations and a one-act play. Admission 10c. Audiences: Brooklyn Workers' Center, 100 Prospect Ave., at 8:30 p. m. Lecturer: Anna Hayes.

COMRADES WICKS of the Daily Worker editorial staff will speak at a mass mobilization meeting in preparation for May 1st at the Prospect Workers Center, 1191 80th St. Admission free.

CONCERT AND DANCE at 1904 80th Boulevard (near Freeman St.) Admission 30c. Audiences: Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Unemployed Committee.

LECTURE ON MAY DAY by John Adams at C. P. at the Unemployed Workers Club, 2075 Clinton Ave. Question and Discussion. LECTURE—United Front of all Workers—Lecturer: Comrade Laidor Glick at the Unemployed Workers Club, 2075 Clinton Ave.

(Brooklyn)

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP MEETING of the Flatbush Workers Club, 1007 Kings Highway at 8:30 p. m.

SYMPOSIUM—"Religion," Reverend Miss White, Benjamin Rosenfeld, Albert Jacobsen, F. A. U., at American Youth Club, 407 Rockaway Ave., 8 p. m.

DEBATE—"Who is Responsible for Hitlerism in Germany?" New York Club says Social Democratic Party. At the Premier Palace, 400 5th Ave., near Times Square, admission 15c. At door 20c.

LECTURE—NORMAN THALLENBERG, Nazi Organizer F. A. U. Topic: Minorities in the Soviet Union and in Capitalist Countries. At 8:30 p. m. at 3824 Ocean Parkway. Admission at door 10c. With this clipping 15c. Audiences: F. A. U., Brighton Beach Branch.

Saturday (Manhattan)

PARTY AND DANCE—"Alice in Wonderland" by Pioneer Players; songs by Danny Cohen; refreshments: Vernon Griffiths' orchestra. Subscription 25c, at John Reed Club, 450 81st Ave. (near 119th St.) at 9 p. m.

SECOND ANNUAL WORKERS Theatre spectacular performance by leading theatre groups in English, Jewish, German, Russian, Greek, Magician Lyceum, at 8:45 p. m. from 8:30 to 11:30 p. m. One ticket admits to entire Spectacular. On-line at 1007 Broadway Bookshop and from I.O.W.T., 45 E. 13th St.

MAY FIRST CELEBRATION—Concert and Dance by Pioneer Players; songs by Danny Cohen; refreshments: Vernon Griffiths' orchestra. Subscription 25c, at John Reed Club, 450 81st Ave. (near 119th St.) at 9 p. m.

SPRING FESTIVAL AND DANCE by the Followers of Nature at Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Ave. Admission 50c. ANNUAL DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT—Red Hatters Band, N.E.L. Trio, John Reed Artists and others at Irving Plaza, 140 2nd Ave. Admission 50c. Audiences: National Student League.

HOUSE PARTY at Goodwills, 600 Macauley Avenue. Women's Council, 22. Proceeds to Freiheit and Central Body. All welcome.

JOYFUL CARABET NIGHT at Co-operative Auditorium, 700 2nd Ave. East. Program: Soviet folk songs; Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra; Proletarian dancing; refreshments; admission 15c. Proceeds: "Morning Freiheit". Audiences: Women's Council 22.

SANQUET AND CONCERT in celebration of opening of the 15th Ave. Workers Center of 300 Park at 4100-15th Ave. Tickets 30c. Good will stand!

Wave of Tammany Terror Hits Scottsboro Meets

Arrest 9 Workers in Harlem; Will Be Answered by Meeting at Harlem Office Tonight

NEW YORK.—Answer to a wave of Tammany police terror and arrests directed toward strangling the mass indignation of Harlem against the Scottsboro lynch verdict and toward crippling the Scottsboro march on Washington will be made in an open air mass meeting before the "Liberator" office, 2149 Seventh Ave., tonight.

The demonstration will start with street corner meetings at busy intersections of Harlem. The corner groups will then be led in bodies to the "Liberator" office.

This action follows the arrest late Wednesday of 9 Negro and white workers, men and women, when police attacked an open air meeting before 458 Lenox Avenue.

A policeman who tried to disrupt a Scottsboro meeting by shouting and shoving his way roughly through the workers, was resisted when the workers came to the defense of the speaker. They forced him to return a gun which he had drawn to his pocket.

He then summoned a radio car of police, who dispersed the crowd and arrested nine workers.

In a hearing in the Night Court at the 64th Street Station the nine arrested workers were released under the custody of the International Labor Defense lawyer for trial May 5.

They are: Charles Alexander, organizer for the Communist Party in Harlem; Betty Laskovits, of the Unemployed Council; Frieda Jackson, Sara Rice, Osaia Dias, C. Laidora, Henry Winston, and another worker whose name is not known.

This is the fourth attempt of Tammany police within ten days to stop mass meetings and Scottsboro protest in Harlem. The last attempt was the arrest of Cyril Briggs, editor of the "Liberator", when a magazine was used for an open air meeting before the "Liberator" office.

The office of the National Scottsboro Action Committee at 119 W. 138th Street was visited Wednesday by a cop who wanted to know if the committee had a permit from the welfare department to collect funds. The cop said he was sent by Mr. Davis, owner of the Amsterdam News.

At the office of the Harlem Liberator, 2149-7th Ave. workers rescued a leaflet distributor from a sanitation department officer who brought him to the office to read the "law against littering the streets" and to try to frighten the workers from distributing leaflets by arresting this worker.

There will be a torch-light parade Saturday night starting from the "Liberator" office to mobilize Harlem workers for the May Day demonstration in Union Square.

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(bet. Fifth & Sixth Ave.)
Office Hours: 9:15 A.M. - 5:45 P.M.

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Filipino People Are Betrayed by Quezon Aid to Hawes Bill

Widespread Demand for Independence Forced Island Legislature to Order Quezon to Oppose Fake Independence Bill

Quezon, Worried Over His \$5,000,000 Fortune, United With Aquinaldo, and Makes Only Request for Modifying Bill

By ANGEL L. MONDLJAR.

Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, arrived in the United States at the head of a Filipino mission allegedly to oppose the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Philippine Independence Act, and is already silently leaving for Paris without any explanation of his action. Quezon did not come to the United States to campaign against the Independence Act, which was designed by the laws' drafters to further impoverish the people of the Philippines. The Philippine Legislature authorized Mr. Quezon to go to the United States to oppose the Act, under pressure of the people of the Philippine Islands. But since he arrived in the United States he deliberately changed his plan; instead of opposing the Act, he came out for moderate revision to suit a few Filipino millionaires like himself, and the American imperialists. This is proven by the statement issued to the press by Quezon on his landing in New York City on April 23.

Aquinaldo Enlisted by Quezon

In a statement made by Quezon before he left Manila, published in the revolutionary Filipino paper "Sakdal," he revealed his accumulated personal fortune at over \$5,000,000. This tremendous fortune, which he accumulated through his participation in the Spanish-American war, and his role as a Spanish-American war hero, is also a source of his wealth. He is also anxious to see whether his money is still safe in the closed Harrison National Bank in New York.

Aquinaldo's Influence in the Philippines

Since the dawn of the first Philippine Republic in 1898 Aquinaldo has enjoyed considerable influence in the military and political life of the Philippine Islands in spite of his persecution of military leaders and after the Philippine Revolution.

Aquinaldo persecuted Gen. Antonio Luna and Gen. Andres Bonifacio, leader of the Katipunan, a national revolutionary organization. Apolinario Mabini, Philippine revolutionary journalist was sentenced to banishment in Guam, while Artemio Ricarte, now living in exile in Japan, was banished to Hong Kong.

Aquinaldo, Quezon, Osmena, and Sandika were personally responsible for the frame-up of General Xelid de Cavite, who was sentenced to the gallows. Thus all of these so-called "independence leaders" have hands

stained with the blood of revolutionaries.

Osmena Flees Philippines

The Filipino people realize that Osmena, majority leader of the Philippine House of Representatives, betrayed them to the American imperialists by supporting the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill. Osmena fears for his life as well as political defeat should he dare go home to the Philippines and he therefore has summoned his family to Hong Kong. In the meantime Quezon has arranged for the secret transfer of Osmena's fortune of \$12,500,000 to foreign banks.

Quezon, realizing the loss of his ally Osmena, has therefore called on Aquinaldo to help him in his maneuvers to "moderate the bill." Today in the Philippine Islands public indignation is rising higher, moving to the left, to the revolutionary movement, to Communism. Two legislators have just been elected to the Philippine House by the illegal Communist Party. Quezon is thus facing an extremely hard task in beating the cause of independence, owing to the upheaval of the Filipino workers. This is why he has done his double-dealing; while in the Philippines promising to carry out the independence policy of the Philippines, and as soon as he gets to the United States consulting the Wall Street financiers. Quezon's failure to mislead the masses of the Philippines is the real reason why he is now decamping for Paris, abandoning the Filipino cause.

Col. Roosevelt Faked Philippine Budget

Auditors going over the books of the Philippine Government have just found a discrepancy of over 7,000,000 pesos between the surplus of 2,000,000 pesos announced by Col. Roosevelt, former Governor-General, before his retirement, and the actual deficit of 5,000,000 pesos.

No official explanation is given for this shortage, and the Island government is trying to hush the matter up. What happened to these 7,000,000 pesos? Did they wander into the pockets of grafting American "administrators"?

U. S. AND BRITAIN IN TRADE WAR ON EVE OF ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Growing Rivalry Gives the Lie to Pious "Good Will" Speeches of MacDonald

WASHINGTON, April 27.—As Premier MacDonald leaves for England, issuing optimistic reports about good will between the United States and Britain, news reports of developments which indicate the growing intensity of the struggle between Great Britain and the United States for markets continue to arrive.

News reports coming in from South American markets indicate that developments there are leading to a battle royal between the United States and Britain for the markets of the leading South American countries.

For example, the most recent comparative figures published by the Commerce Department show that the United States exports to Argentina have far outdistanced the exports of Britain to that country. Of the total imports in Argentina, the United States share was 216 million dollars and British 144 million dollars. Great Britain on the other hand, far surpassed the United States as a customer, buying more than three times the amount of Argentine goods bought by Britain.

Since leaving the gold standard, Britain has improved her position in the South American markets. The United States, by going off the gold standard, is preparing for a gigantic struggle with Britain for these markets.

America Fights for Canadian Markets

The arrival of Premier Bennett of Canada, for discussions with Roosevelt, are a part of the struggle between the United States and Britain for markets. Since the Ottawa Agreement of last September, American exports to Canada have declined while Great Britain has been getting a lion share of the Canadian market. The supposed advantage to Canada in the form of large British purchases of Canadian manufactures have not materialized.

Canada is America's second largest customer. In addition, American capitalism has large investments in Canadian industry and mines. Bennett comes to the United States in a frank attempt to restore by new trade agreements with Roosevelt some of the lost business between the two countries.

Such trade agreements between Canada and the United States will naturally be to the disadvantage of Great Britain.

Coincidentally with these developments, Great Britain is trying to encourage financial agreements with France whereby Great Britain's financial power is strengthened. In agreement with France, Great Britain is attempting to maneuver into such a position that she will be able to keep the dollar up as well, thus preserving trade advantage which a

FRENCH INFLATION DEMAND GROWING

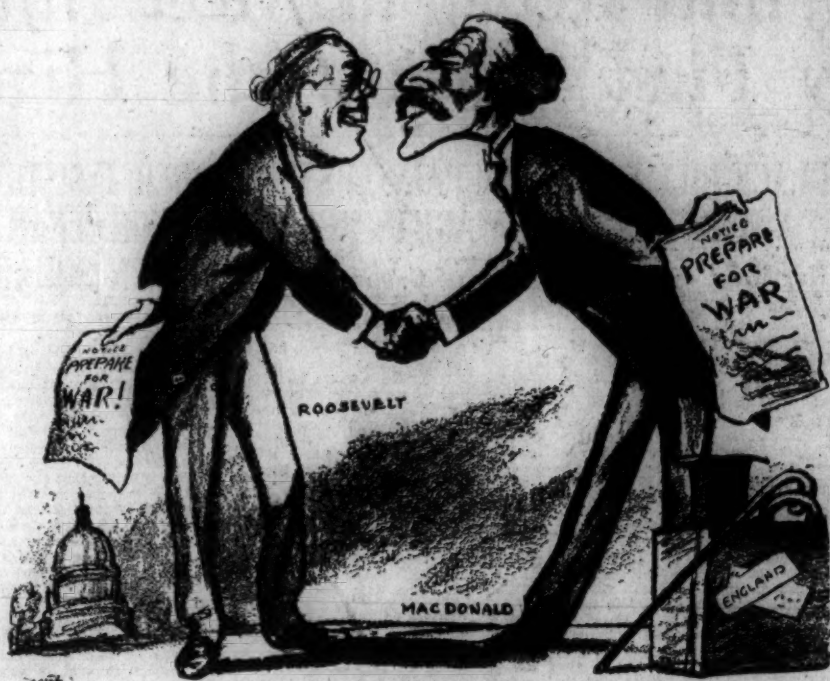
Finance Minister Hints Devaluated Franc

PARIS, April 27.—Despite the confident assertions of leading French capitalists that France would continue on the gold standard in spite of what Britain or America might do, the forces for inflation in France are steadily gaining ground. Finance Minister Georges Bonnet has modified the previous stand of the government against inflation by his statement that France is in favor of stable currency, even if it is inflated. He thus admits that inflation has become a possibility in France.

Meanwhile, the French press is steadily increasing the demand for some revamping of the franc in order to meet the gold embargo on sterling and the dollar.

Revenue Declines

One of the forces making for inflation in France is the decline in the revenue and the increase in the budgetary expenses. For the first three months of 1933, tax collections totaled 7,900,000,000 francs as against 8,500,000,000 francs for the first quarter last year. Collections for March were 84,000,000,000 less than last March. It was announced by the French Revenue Service



"Our two governments are looking with like purpose and close similarity of method at the main objective of the conference,"—From Roosevelt-MacDonald Statement.

A Chapter in the History of the Early Fight for Tom Mooney

(The author of the following article, Comrade Johnstone, was for many years an active organizer of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and took a leading part, together with William Z. Foster, in organizing the Chicago packinghouse workers. Comrade Johnstone was among the first to join in the fight for the freedom of Tom Mooney. He is at present the District Organizer of the Communist Party in the Pittsburgh district.—Editor's Note.)

By JACK JOHNSTONE.

FOR 17 years ever-growing numbers of workers throughout the world have pressed for the freedom of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings until today one does not have to talk much about whether they are innocent or guilty.

What does the struggle for Mooney's freedom involve? Why is it that many who in the earlier period of the Mooney defense gave it support such as President John Fitzgerald and Secretary Ed Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and (who still express a verbal sympathy for Mooney), in practice actually help to keep Mooney in prison? The writer was the organizer of the Chicago Mooney Defense Committee set up shortly after the indictment of Mooney in 1918 and remained as the secretary of that Committee until the First National Conference to free Mooney held in Chicago about 13 years ago. The writer was also responsible later for getting confusion of perfidy from the main witness, John McDonald, and was one of those who took McDonald to San Francisco in 1921 to tell his story to the Grand Jury.

THE EARLY FIGHT FOR MOONEY

The Chicago Mooney Defense Committee in the early years was one of the most important committees in the country, second only to the Committee set up at the coast by Bob Minor and his very few courageous colleagues. The latter later merged with the Tom Mooney Defense Committee.

The militancy and strength of the Chicago Committee was made much easier to develop by the ready and willing support given it by the Chicago Federation of Labor, especially headed at that time by John Fitzpatrick and Ed Nockels. They gave ready support to the Mooney fight because of mass pressure, providing it remained strictly within the limits of the law.

During this entire period William Z. Foster—already then a nationally known labor organizer—exercised a strong influence in shaping militant policy for the Chicago Federation. It was with the help of the Chicago Federation of Labor, for example, that the Mooney defense was able to expose Oxnard through his notorious letter to Reagel. It was the Chicago Federation of Labor that sent the photo of John McDonald throughout the east that located McDonald in Trenton, New Jersey. It was primarily through the Chicago Federation of Labor that the Chicago Federation of Labor was gotten to prepare the confession of McDonald and to pay the expenses to take McDonald to the coast and back. I remember when John B. Fry, then editor of the *Molders' Journal*, came through Chicago in 1918 and tried to convince Nockels that Mooney was guilty and Nockels ordered him out of the office of the C. F. of L.

The Chicago Federation of Labor was not the only force in the Chicago labor movement about 1912 that had a profound effect not only on the Chicago labor movement, but on the labor movement throughout the country. From then until 1925, the Chicago Federation of Labor, under the leadership of Foster and the left wing that organized around him, became the recognized ideological leader in the many militant, bitter strike battles that developed in that period throughout the country.

During these years it was the Chicago Federation of Labor, rather than the A. F. of L., to which the workers, ready to struggle, looked for leadership. The national railroad strike, the national miners' strike and many other strikes were deserted and betrayed by them. The organizing of the stockyards, the steel strike, and many other major campaigns, emanated from the Chicago Federation of Labor, under the leadership of Foster and the left wing organized

by the Trade Union Educational League.

An unearned crown of militancy, during this period was placed upon the uneasy heads of Fitzpatrick and Nockels, due to their office of president and secretary, but, at no time, did they formulate the policy, the program or the tactics. This was the work of Foster and the left wing. Many times Fitzpatrick and Nockels acquiesced in policy what they did not agree with, due to the weight and strength of the left wing, and the growing movement that supported it. Under these circumstances it was quite natural that the rank and file of the Chicago labor movement was rallied quickly to the defense of Tom Mooney.

RANK AND FILE INFLUENCE

Many other instances could be mentioned where the Chicago Federation of Labor and its two main leaders did not always follow the reactionary part of the A. F. of L. In fact the Chicago Federation was for years the militant center of the A. F. of L., continuously in trouble with Gompers and company and their policy on many questions, including Tom Mooney defense. Now, we see the Chicago Federation of Labor still under the leadership of Fitzpatrick and Nockels, who took part in the first trial of Mooney, and who refused to participate in the present free Tom Mooney Congress, but, on the contrary, aligning themselves with those forces who are now more anxious than ever to keep Mooney in prison. What has happened between 1920-1933 and 1933 that has brought about this open betrayal by those who were among the first to come to Mooney's defense in a period of war hysteria?

There are two phases to the Mooney case: The first, to prove that he was framed up and that he was convicted because he was a loyal fighter for his class; and second, to free a class prisoner. In both phases, the same general tactics had to be pursued—mass pressure of the working class.

It can be said right here that all through the long years of Mooney defense, there were always two groups, two ideas of defense: the purely legal method, and the other, the necessary legal methods fortified by mass pressure. At all times, Fitzpatrick and Nockels, and company, were always ready to defend the law, and tried to defeat all efforts at mass pressure, in spite of the fact (and it was conceded even by them) that the demonstration of the Russian workers before the American Embassy in St. Petersburg was the outstanding act of class solidarity that compelled President Wilson to demand a commutation of Mooney's death sentence.

Many things have happened since Mooney was convicted; and the changing in the forces in the struggle for the freedom of Tom Mooney, the changes in the character of the working class struggle for which Tom Mooney went to prison. In this respect, the miniature rebellion led by Fitzpatrick and Nockels against the Gompers reactionary bureaucracy has long been squelched. Gompers, Fitzpatrick, Nockels, and company saw to it and put it very bluntly to Fitzpatrick and Nockels: either they quit "playing around with the reds" or else someone would take their place as president and secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor. So they quit.

It was not difficult for them to quit. Their struggle against the reactionary and crooked Skinny Madison, who ruled as a dictator, was a struggle with an iron hand pushed them on as progressives. They tried to continue in this role until a strong left wing under the leadership of the Trade Union Educational League was formed in the Federation, that led to the mass action and not merely left service.

Today, the conditions of the working class that Mooney fought against are a thousand times worse. A new alignment in class forces has taken place and is still rapidly changing today. The Soviet Union has been created out of capitalist chaos and anarchy since the prison doors closed on Mooney. Fascist terror and military dictatorships are established in a number of countries. The cowardly betrayal of the Socialist International in 1914, continued even more brutally and more frankly after the war in a whole series of betrayals in the mass strikes and revolutionary struggles that followed the ending of the imperialist war, split the ranks

of the working class in every country, except the Soviet Union and caused their defeat, necessitating the organizing of the Communist International around which the unity of the workers of the world is now being developed.

All this has developed since the arrest of Tom Mooney. The prison doors closed on Mooney at a time when capitalism was in a relatively strong position. It now finds itself in a rapid process of decay facing on the one hand, a similar situation as it did in 1914 with war as the only solution for the growing imperialist antagonisms; with war for the redistribution of the world already started with Japan in the lead, and on the other, a rapid upsurge of mass strikes, revolutionary struggles of the workers in all countries.

Today, the social base for the support of capitalism is narrowing. This change in the relationship of forces and conditions of struggles affects the Mooney case as it affects every problem before the working class.

FORCED TO SHOW COLORS

We cannot keep over those who place their own personal interest above that of their class, as Fitzpatrick and Nockels have done. They have gone back to their spew. Their progressive cloak was never more than a cover for their own advancement. As "progressives" they had a tact if not a written agreement not to interfere internally with the powerful union headed by racketeers in the organizations of the street carmen, building trades, printing trades, teamsters, etc., in Chicago. As long as they were able to do this, they could be progressive in words and play with the left wing in the Federation to their hearts' content. The left wing, however, became stronger, penetrating the most reactionary of these unions with amalgamation, labor party strikes, Sacco-Vanzetti, Tom Mooney, etc. Class collaboration of struggle; the middle road was impossible. It became more difficult to straddle. It was either to the left or to the right.

They knew where their bread was buttered and they crawled back to the camp of the enemy, a camp that they had never really left. THEY WENT BACK HOME.

They now have called upon the local union affiliated to the Federation not to support the Free Mooney Congress. This is the final and open admission that they prefer Mooney in prison than Mooney out. It is more than this; they now understand more clearly what the fight to free Mooney is all about.

It means a fight against wage cuts, against unemployment, against forced labor, against imperialist wars, for unemployed strikers, the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, against fascism, against police terror. They did not know in the beginning that this is what the struggle for the freedom of Mooney meant. They are afraid of the struggle. They shrink before the aroused masses.

SERVE POLITICAL REACTION

They could not kill the fighting spirit of Mooney or break his class loyalty. Fitzpatrick and Nockels developed their purpose to try and get Tom Mooney out. It now serves their purpose to keep Tom Mooney in.

The John B. Fry, Fitzpatrick and Nockels can look down all the crooked political paths that they have traveled since Tom Mooney was arrested into each other's eyes and understand each other perfectly. Their interest is not with Mooney or what Mooney symbolizes; their interest lies with the Fickert, the Swansons, the Bradys and the corporate interests that tried to murder Mooney and are still determined to keep him in prison.

Japanese Steamer at N. Y. for War Material

NEW YORK.—Marine Workers Industrial Union has discovered that the *Karu Maru*, Japanese steamer, is loading scrap iron for munition manufacture at Pier 3, Erie Basin, Brooklyn.

The ship intends to pull out for home tomorrow, according to the union's information. The MWIU leads the fight against shipment of munitions and war supplies.

SPARKS

NOW that the eye of the Vasko baby has been removed, the capitalist press will have to find something else to divert the minds of the people from their real problems.

SENATOR THOMAS says that the Roosevelt inflation program is the most important piece of legislation in the last 6,000 years.

Senator Reed is indignant. It couldn't be the most important legislation in six thousand years, says the Senator, since the world is only 4,000 years old.

You may go to the head of the Sunday School class, Senator.

THE needy in Manhattanville, reports a New York paper, get less relief than other sections of the city. At least 22 per cent of the children are suffering from undernourishment. Most of the houses are in poor repair and have no heat or hot water.

This section is just a little north of Columbia University, the Cathedral of Saint John, the Divine, Rockefeller's Riverside Church, and the Jewish Theological Seminary.

DR. ROSENBAUM, noted collector of rare books and manuscripts, is permitting his treasures to be exhibited for the benefit of the unemployed.

What a sacrifice the poor Doctor is making!

ISHBEL MACDONALD, daughter of the odious Ramsey, announces that the crisis is doing people good. "It brings out the grit in people," says Ishbel.

Miss MacDonald is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, one of the ritziest hotels in the country.

Not bad for the daughter of the leading graduate from the school of social-fascism.

SECRETARY of the Treasury Woodin, the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Hamilton, is getting an enviable reputation for financial wisdom.

The other day he appeared before the Senate Banking Committee and so great was his ignorance about the inflation measures now being passed, that Budget Director Douglas had to answer most of the questions for him.

THE Inquiring Reporter of the Daily News, whose deliberate doctoring of the answers printed in his column was exposed by the Daily Worker some weeks ago, seems to be up to his old tricks.

In answer to the question put to members of the Roosevelt re-forestation Army, "Would you enlist in the reforestation army?" the Inquiring Reporter reports an overwhelming majority of the young workers as being altogether delighted with their new-found bliss.

Yet a few pages on the News is forced to report that the workers in the reforestation camps are leaving them every day by the score.

You're getting careless, Mr. Inquiring Reporter.

ANDY MELLON's banks have passed resolutions proclaiming their support of the Roosevelt administration. That just about completes the list.

First it was DuPont and Rasbok. Then it was J. P. Morgan. And now it is old Andy, one of the richest industrial barons in the world. Andy played a big part in the Hoover Hunger program. He finds Roosevelt's Hunger program equally to his liking.

"The Chicago Mooney Congress, April 30 to May 2, will be a big step toward my freedom,"—Tom Mooney.

Pan-German Fascists Beat Pro-Italians in Austrian Ballot

VIENNA, April 24.—In the municipal elections in Innsbruck, capital city of the Tyrol, the Nazis topped the poll with 15,000 votes, to 9,000 for the Christian Socialists and 10,000 for the Social-Democrats.

This election is a partial victory for the pro-German Fascist wing in Austria over the pro-Italian Fascist Democracy, are negotiating with Dr. Czech and Siegfried Taub, Czech Socialist officials, trying to get them to stop printing news of Hitlerite atrocities in the Prague "Socialdemokratic" Socialist central organ. This is their last fulfillment of the pledge given the Nazis that the German Socialists would endeavor to stop all anti-Nazi news in foreign Socialist newspapers.

BERLIN, April 27.—Tarnow, chairman of the reformed German Workers' Union, who coined the notorious slogan at the last Leipzig Convention of the Social Democracy, that "the Socialists must be the doctors of sick capitalism," has followed Otto Weis' example and resigned from the Woodworkers' International. The Social-Democratic deputy, Gziesinski, former Prussian Police Minister and responsible for the May Day, 1929, bloodbath in Berlin described in "Barriades in Berlin," has followed Otto Braun in resigning his Reichstag seat.

These new incidents show the "progress" of the German Socialists in fitting themselves into the Hitler Fascist State.

REICHENBERG, Czechoslovakia.—Nazi storm troops occupied the trade union headquarters in Riesa, Saxony. Thousands of workers then marched in front of the building day after day, forcing the storm troops to withdraw, with the police powerless to interfere.

A conference for shop councilors unanimously voted to strike at once if the storm troops should ever occupy the trade union building again.

Serious pitched battles, with guns and revolvers used on both sides, have occurred in Dresden, Zwickau and Wurzen between workers and storm troops when the latter tried to seize the People's Houses and trade union buildings.

Armored Cars in Vienna



Japanese Plot to Seize by Force the Chinese-Eastern R.R.

Japanese Army Divisions and War Material Being Rushed Through Manchuria to the Siberian Border; Attacks on Trains

Chinese General Announces Japanese Withdrawal from Part of Conquered Territory Is to Mobilize for Attack on USSR

MOSCOW, April 27.—Dispatches from Khabarovsk, on the Manchurian border, report a Japanese plot to seize the Soviet-owned Chinese Eastern Railway by armed force.

Japanese divisions and huge stocks of war supplies are moving north and east to the Soviet border, dispatches from Manchuria assert. Japanese Consul-General Morishima, in Harbin, is the center of the various acts of sabotage and theft.

He has directed the which have recently paralyzed traffic on the Chinese Eastern Seven trains have been deliberately derailed and wrecked in this campaign. The Japanese Consul-General is also charged with having inspired the threats of the Manchukuo government to the Soviet railway management, and with having even dictated the actual letters sent by the Manchukuo Foreign Office.

PEIPING, April 27.—Ho Ying-Ching, Chinese War Minister and Commander-in-Chief in North China, yesterday issued a communique, saying that "confidential information states that the Soviet-Japanese dispute over the Chinese Eastern is sufficiently serious that armed conflict may be expected at any time. The Japanese army has transported one division of troops and large quantities of ammunition into North Manchuria."

This information is borne out by the sudden retirement of the Japanese invading forces from North China, retreating back to the Great Wall. As a result, the separatist machinations in North China for the establishment of a new "buffer state" have collapsed.

The Chinese government's sabotage of effective resistance to the Japanese advance in North China is also illuminated by a statement of General Yu, Chinese commander in the Tientsin area. General Yu said that Chiang-Kia-Shek, Chinese generalissimo and head of the Nanking government, feels the "Communist menace" is more serious than the Japanese invasion of North China. Yu added: "The Communists threaten Chiang's capital and seat of power. Naturally, I understand his position."

BERLIN, April 27.—The break-up of the mass basis of Nazi support is further accentuated by the crisis within the Steel Helmets, with Col. Duetsberg, vice-chief of the Stahlhelm ousted today by Franz Soldt, commander-in-chief.

The "coordination" of the Stahlhelm with the Nazi storm troops presages action in the near future to remove the remaining Nationalist ministers from the Hitler cabinet.

Even the New York Times correspondent in Berlin asks: "What about internal economics? The Nazi promise was work and bread for all; how is it to be kept?" He concludes: "Miracles do occur occasionally. One may say that economic life of the Third Reich, is only a specious mirage."

BERLIN, April 26.—The Agricultural Council of East Prussia yesterday requested Chancellor Hitler to oust Dr. Hugenberg, Nationalist Minister of Economics and Agriculture, and put a Nazi in his place.

Hugenberg's position has been further weakened by the Nationalist organization's decision in Brunswick to join the Nazi Party in a body.

The economic situation is far from bright. Exports are very low in the March, and the April figures are expected to be catastrophic, reflecting the world-wide boycott of German goods. The Reichsbank gold reserve dropped to only 8 per cent of the currency circulation of 3,500,000,000 marks, and all efforts to increase the gold reserve have been in vain.

SOVIET LEADERS TRAVEL ABROAD AS HITLER AGENTS; OTHERS QUIT

Heroic Workers Defeat Fascists While the Socialists Betray Struggle

PRAGUE, April 27.—Otto Weis and Friedrich Stampfer, two of the foremost leaders of the German Social Democracy, are negotiating with Dr. Czech and Siegfried Taub, Czech Socialist officials, trying to get them to stop printing news of Hitlerite atrocities in the Prague "Socialdemokratic" Socialist central organ. This is their last fulfillment of the pledge given the Nazis that the German Socialists would endeavor to stop all anti-Nazi news in foreign Socialist newspapers.

BERLIN, April 27.—Tarnow, chairman of the reformed German Workers' Union, who coined the notorious slogan at the last Leipzig Convention of the Social Democracy, that "the Socialists must be the doctors of sick capitalism," has followed Otto Weis' example and resigned from the Woodworkers' International. The Social-Democratic deputy, Gziesinski, former Prussian Police Minister and responsible for the May Day, 1929, bloodbath in Berlin described in "Barriades in Berlin," has followed Otto Braun in resigning his Reichstag seat.

These new incidents show the "progress" of the German Socialists in fitting themselves into the Hitler Fascist State.

REICHENBERG, Czechoslovakia.—Nazi storm troops occupied the trade union headquarters in Riesa, Saxony. Thousands of workers then marched in front of the building day after day, forcing the storm troops to withdraw, with the police powerless to interfere.

A conference for shop councilors unanimously voted to strike at once if the storm troops should ever occupy the trade union building again.

Serious pitched battles, with guns and revolvers used on both sides, have occurred in Dresden, Zwickau and Wurzen between workers and storm troops when the latter tried to seize the People's Houses and trade union buildings.

Pro-Italian Faction Threatens Force to Block Austrian Nazis

VIENNA, April 26.—Karl Vaugoin, Christian Social Minister of War, threatened that the Austrian Army would be "resolutely employed" against the German Socialists in Austria as well as against the Socialists, in a public address yesterday.

Vaugoin's party, which is wholly dominated by Italian influence, has mobilized the country's armed forces to prevent a push that "would reduce Austria to a German province."

The Christian Social government has let it be known that it will disarm the German Socialists (the Christian Social private army) which recently announced that they would henceforth co-operate with the Austrian Nazis.

OUSTED CONDUCTORS INVITED TO MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, April 27.—The Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra has invited Otto Klemperer and Bruno Walter, German conductors dismissed by the Nazis, to conduct concerts in Moscow during the month of May. Both conductors have been offered permanent posts as conductors of the Moscow Philharmonic.